Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] FRIDAY, JUNE, 12, 1807. [No. 1934.

SALES AT VENDUE.

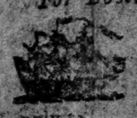
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FREIGHT WANTED

For Boston or any Northern Port,



For Schooner ELIZA,
JAMES WELDEN, Master,
800 barrels burthen. For terms apply to
W. YEATON,
Ramsay's Wharf.
June 9. d3t

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14 2 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 28. d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 15. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Skuller Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise ex. Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior
4 quarter casks do. do. } quality
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
4000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith,* Alexandria.
March 17. d

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

50 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold, or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
} *Com'rs.*

May 26. d

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,* from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf—and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.

☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.
May 19. d

R. C. WEIGHTMAN.

At his Book Store, (late DUANE'S) City of Washington,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A large and general assortment of
Books and Stationary of every kind:

Printing Ink of the first quality—Patent Ball Skins—and Music and Musical Instruments. All of which he sells at the lowest Philadelphia prices for cash.

R. C. W. has now in the press, and purposes publishing on the first of August next, *SIMPLE TALES,* by Mrs OPIE. 2 vols 2 mo. of about 360 pages each. Price to subscribers $1 75 in boards—to non-subscribers 2$. Subscriptions for this work, are received at this office, at the book store of Messrs. Cottom and Stewart, and at Mr. Shutz's circulating library.

May 28.

☞ Subscriptions and payments received as heretofore by R. C. W. for the *Aurora,* who is constituted agent for that purpose.

For N. York & Rhode-Island
The SCHOONER

HIRAM,
I L Valentin master,
At Irwin's wharf—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to LEWIS DEBLOIS.
June 10. d

JUST LANDING,
From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
June 10. d

Just Received,
From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable
Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Charles Pascoe.
May 26. d3t-2aw1m

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—also Horses and Carts to work on the public road between the poor house and Alexandria.—Apply to
John Gadsby.
June 6.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood
June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.
R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. eo

Joseph Janney
HAS JUST RECEIVED
His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good assortment, which are offered for sale.

☞ He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.
5 mo. 12. d5teo

TICKETS,
In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,
Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.
For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store;
Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.
May 20.

GASPARD LIONI,

FROM BALTIMORE,
As his stay in town will be but short, has opened at ISAAC ROBBINS and Co's. store, and offers for sale,

TEN pieces coarse Linens
Ten do. White Rolls
Twelve do. Britannias
Six do. Bed-Ticking
Four do. Cotton Muslin
Half dozen Silk Umbrellas
One box containing 50 wt. Hair Powder
One hogshead soft-shelled Almonds
One barrel English Walnuts
Two cases Figs
Twenty boxes M. Raisins
Two cases Gruyere Cheese
Three do. Vermichellie
Two do. Martinique Cordials
Four quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
Two casks Old Haut Brion Claret.
June 11. d1w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales Inma COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.
John G. Ladd.
June 11 d

NOW LANDING
From the schooner Hiram, captain Valentine, from Charleston,
44 bales Prime Cotton,
25 tierces Fresh Rice.
FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
June 10. d3t eo3t

WANTS TO PURCHASE,
20 *or* 30 *likely young Negroes, or Negroes in families,*

For which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscribers at *Hodgkin's* tavern, Alexandria.
William Robins and Co.
June 10. d3t*

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

The Subscriber has just Received
And offers for sale,
Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each
Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and
A few tierces fresh RICE.
ON HAND,
Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.
Do. BEER, in barrels.
AND AS USUAL,
First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *fit up for home, or export consumption.*
ALSO,
WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.
WM. DUNLAP.
June 10. [illegible]

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OF

COL AARON BURR

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Wednesday, May 27.

Mr. Hay stated to the court that all hopes of the arrangement which he had mentioned yesterday were at an end; for he had received a letter from col. Burr's counsel, positively refusing to give any additional bail: that he should therefore go on with his motion for commitment. He observed, that he was ready to proceed with the evidence, in laying which before the court he would observe something like a chronological order. He should read first the depositions of such witnesses as were absent, and afterwards bring up such witnesses as were present, in such an order as to disclose all the events as they successively arose.

Mr Wickham stated that there were two distinct charges against col. Burr; the first was a charge of misdemeanor, for which col. Burr had already entered into a recognizance. The other was a charge of high treason against the U. S.; which was once proposed without success and is now again repeated. On this charge the U. S. must substantiate two essential points: 1st. that there was an overt act committed; 2dly, that col. Burr was concerned in it. Every thing that does not bear upon these points is of course inadmissible. The course therefore laid down by the attorney for the U. S. is obviously improper. He proposes to examine his witnesses in a kind of chronological order.

Col B requires that the evidence should be taken in strict legal order. The court and even the opposite counsel will see the propriety of observing this order. If the attorney for the U. S. has affidavits to produce, let him first demonstrate that they have a right to produce them. We first call upon him to prove by strict legal evidence, that an overt act of treason has been committed. If he cannot establish that one point, all the evidence which he can produce is nugatory and unavailing.

Mr. Hay had no doubt that the gentleman would, if he could, suppress *all* the evidence; although that gentleman had been so good as to prescribe for him the course he ought to pursue, he should still pursue his own course; and he would assure that gentleman, he was almost the last person in the world whose advice on the present occasion he would pursue. Mr. H. observed, that he could not consent to such a separation of the evidence as that gentleman required; that he should lay all his evidence before the court; and that the court must separate for themselves.

The two charges which are brought against Aaron Burr are naturally and intimately blended. They form distinct parts of one great design. What that great design was, in all its bearings and ramifications, I am not absolutely certain. But I have always conceived that before Mexico was invaded, New Orleans was to be taken. How then is it possible to separate these two great allegations? This monstrous design consists of two great plots; both going on together, and both strongly connected, that accomplishing the one is preparatory to accomplishing the other. If A. Burr's object was to plant his standards in Mexico, he was first to have seized the shipping and banks of New Orleans. We ask then, how can we separate line by line, and word by word, the evidence produced to prove these two distinct allegations. The designs are connected; and the evidence is connected.

Mr. Burr rose to speak; when *Mr. Hay* proceeded to the following effect: I have a little more yet to say. If, sir, exceptions are thus to be continually taken to the most common measures; if in this way every inch of ground is to be disputed, contrary to every practice that has prevailed in our country; instead of 10 hours or 10 days, this trial will take up 10 years. What an extraordinary proceeding is this, sir! Why, sir, we are not to steer our course even five inches, without encountering some unusual difficulty or other! And yet these gentlemen talk of precedents. And where, sir, is the precedent for this, that the counsel before an examining court is to be instructed *how* to bring out his evidence? I never saw such a thing done before; such a thing ought not to be done. It is novel in itself; it is impossible to be practised. Gentlemen may make motions as they please; but they will not drive me from my purpose. I will or I will not produce my evidence, whether it pleases them or not—And, sir, it is a poor compliment indeed that these gentlemen offer to the bench whom they address. If a deposition states any thing or a witness says any thing which is irrelevant to the case, cannot the court be trusted for the distinctions? Cannot they decide whether *this* evidence is to be weighed or *that* to be rejected? Do they distrust the judgment of the court? No, sir, they do not; but they wish to hamper us with every trifling difficulty which they can throw into our path. The present, sir, is a most serious allegation. It affects the life and character of the accused. He has come forward with assertions of his own innocence; and he charges us with persecution. But, sir, does it evince any consciousness of innocence, thus to be going against every precedent established in this or any other country? Sir, I trust that the court will go on in spite of all opposition.

Mr. Wickham stated, that having taken the liberty of suggesting this course of proceeding he should advance a few observations on it; and he did this the more readily, because it has been insinuated that no man standing like himself as a professional man, would have made a motion of this sort [Mr Hay declared he had said no such thing] Mr. W. said he had rights as counsel for his client and he had rights belonging to himself: No man is heard for himself; but so long as they employed professional men to defend them, these had a right to pursue the best course they could devise for the benefit of their client. He would therefore go on:

Mr. Hay speaks of two distinct charges, the invasion of Mexico, and the seizing of New Orleans; but he declares them to be necessarily blended. How so? could not a man 'levy war' against the United States without an invasion of Mexico? In Pennsylvania we have seen an insurrection against the United States, but no invasion against Mexico. Much is said of the loss of time and of certain difficulties thrown in the way of the prosecution.

As to the first sir, let the world decide whether we or himself most plead for delay. At all events, we cannot entertain a fear that this court will be impatient. As to the difficulties in their way, we will say this, let the gentlemen pursue a regular course; let them bring this business before the grand jury, and we shall make no objections. But, sir, if they pursue this course over and over again; if they are continually throwing difficulties in our own way; we shall mete out to them the same measure which they mete to us. Who has ever known of a proceeding like the present? Who has ever heard of the practice of coming out at such a stage as this with a distinct substantive charge, not growing out of the evidence before the court, but from other sources? Surely these gentlemen do not cry out for mercy: they stand upon the law; and law they shall have.—Gentlemen say, that no such exception as this was ever taken before an examining magistrate. But, sir, where are the reporters that attend private magistrates, to record their precedents? Magistrates are to go by law; and what law? They must observe the rules of evidence. Would gentlemen introduce their witnesses without swearing them?

But the court must have all the evidence before them; and "they must separate" the good from the bad. But is this consistent with common sense? is it consistent with the books? The practice has always been, when an attorney introduced a writing into court, to ask what he is to prove by it: when he introduces a paper to shew the general contents of that paper. This was the practice on the memorable trials of Hardy & Tooke in England. In chancery business, indeed, a practice has crept in for the judge himself to read papers without knowing any thing of their general contents; but this is done merely for the sake of convenience, and will not certainly apply to criminal prosecutions.

It is asked, "are we afraid to trust the court" with this evidence. No, sir. We are afraid to trust the court with nothing: but we do fear to prejudicate the mind of the grand jury by this premature and illegal exhibition of evidence. Let the time come, when col. B. is to come regularly before the jury, and we shall then see who shrinks from the testimony. A number of other remarks have been made, sir, about col. B's. apprehensions. All propriety and decorum have been set at nought: every idle tale which is set afloat has been eagerly caught at. The people here are interested by them; and they circulate all over the country. Sir, if the attorney for the U. S. shall choose to send up his bills before the grand jury, then I hope the whole evidence will be laid before the world; and we shall hear no more of rumors and prejudices.

These gentlemen say "shall you pretend to order us; shall you dictate." No, sir, the law must dictate. The gentlemen, indeed, have produced a series of irrelevant writings and papers; and they must forsooth pursue a chronological order. No, sir. Away with such informalities. Let gentlemen prove an assemblage of men for war. Let them prove the overt act. If they do not, I confidently hope that col. B. will be discharged. Mr. Wickham here read a quotation from "Foster's Discourses on High Treason."

Mr. Burr did not expect an opinion of the court since no motion had been made. Mr Wickham had only given notice to the opposite side, that they should follow the strictest rules of law. If it was for a sum of 10*l.* only, he should ask for the laws of evidence.

The *Chief Justice* said, it would certainly be better, if evidence was produced to prove the fact first, and the evidence to show their coloring; for no evidence certainly has any bearing upon the present case unless the overt act be proved. However, if the attorney for the U. S. thinks the chronological order the best, he may pursue his own course; but the court trusts to him that he will produce nothing, which does not bear upon the case.

Mr. *Wirt*. We coincide with the opinion of the court, that an overt act ought to be proved, and that we ought to produce no evidence at all, unless we believed we had enough to prove the overt act. We do believe that we have sufficient evidence for this purpose; but we think it best, to pursue something like a chronological order; to take this conspiracy in its germ, to go on, step by step, and to trace out every event as they subsequently arose.

Mr. *Hay* observed that it would be necessary to give evidence to show the temper of mind of the accused: as for instance, Mr. Stoddert would show his hostility to the administration, and even to the government: to show how this disposition of mind might lead to treasonable designs, to plans, and thence to overt acts. This was the natural order of things and of the evidence. He hoped, that in drawing out this evidence, the court would rely on his humanity, that he would produce none which he did not believe to bear upon the fact.

Mr *Randolph* said, that however he might respect that gentleman's humanity, he knew too well the temper of any prosecution, to expect much from it. Thy plea for strict law, said Mr. R. and so are we. In England before a witness is heard, it must be stated in general terms what he intends to prove. The same practice ought to prevail here. Let the attorney for the U S state the substance of each part of the testimony he is to produce, and the court will then perceive whether it is calculated to bear upon the case itself, or whether it is only intended to inflame the public prejudices against colonel Burr. We demand that the overt act be first proved; without that the accessory evidence is of no kind of use. Let that be established, and the accessory facts will then have their weight. I hope, sir, if the attorney for the U. S. does not introduce his evidence on that point, we shall be at liberty to suppress all the irrelevant testimony.

Mr. *Botts* said he should leave it to the court.

Mr. *Hay*. Agreed.

The *Chief Justice* decided, that the attorney for the U. S. might pursue whatever course he thought best.

Mr. *Botts*. Send us the written testimony before you submit it to the court.

Mr. *Hay*. As I said before, I shall take up the depositions first; and then the *viva voce* testimony, in a chronological order. I shall first introduce gen. Wilkinson's deposition.

Some desultory conversation, then ensued between Mr. Hay and Mr. Botts, on the latter's demanding the liberty of examining the deposition. At length Mr. Hay handed the paper to him. Mr. Bott's then addressed the court.

[As Mr Bott's speech contains an explanation of much of the course, which is probably to be pursued by col Burr's counsel, particularly in regard to instructions from the court to the grand jury on the evidence, we have published it at some length]

Mr. *Botts*. In my objection to general Wilkinson's affidavit I may be compelled to question the correctness of principles, in favor of which the court has expressed an impression. It has been our misfortune to have been drawn out into a desultory discussion of some of the propositions, fixing limits to the examination;—when these propositions had such a relation to each other and among themselves as to render it difficult to fortify one effectually against assault without the support of the others. And although the subject was not wanting in novelty or importance to fit it for solemn argument, yet the complaints of the prosecutor so often, so loudly and so causelessly repeated, has forced from the court a premature intimation of judgment. I feel the perplexity of my situation most sensibly, and shall hope for the indulgence of the court, if I should unwarrily stray into the seeming indecorum of resisting now and then an inclination of the mind of the bench. Whenever I venture into a scene so delicate, I shall present to the court authorities not to be resisted.

The opinion of the Supreme Court overruling the objection that the oath administered to general Wilkinson was extrajudicial, fixes the law for this court.

The best evidence that the nature of the case will admit of, should be produced. This rule applies to *every* stage of *every* case in *every* court. The failure to produce the best evidence that the nature of the case admits of, furnishes a presumption that the higher evidence left behind, would if produced, make against the party offering the weaker. All this is familiar in civil cases where 40*s* may be the quantum of interest in litigation. The benefit of this common law and common sense ought not to be lost, when the liberty of a citizen is concerned—when a six months dungeon may be the object of the motion.

The Supreme Court considered an affidavit as the best evidence the case then admitted of. The accusation was fresh, and neither time or means had been allowed for procuring a personal attendance. Now the accusation is old and the government has had all the necessary means of bringing the witnesses here. The circumstances do therefore now admit of higher evidence than an exparte affidavit.

The *viva voce* testimony of general Wilkinson is the right of my client. No man should be deprived of the benefit of a cross examination without necessity. You have in another place said, that it was to be made out only by inference from General Wilkinson's affidavit, that col. Burr was the writer of the letter in cypher. If the witness was here he would impugn that inference by swearing that it was not in col. Burr's hand writing. If general Wilkinson was present would you admit his affidavit? If he ought to have been present and the government would not get him, shall the prosecution be favored for its negligence?

But the present charge is confined to high treason in levying war against the United States and the great question is, whether Wilkinson's evidence is in any form pertinent to the charge? I do not mean to urge the objection, that if it developes any criminal purpose, it is not a treasonable purpose, for this construction has been settled by the supreme court. Admitting for the time, that it contained evidence of a treasonable purpose and that the supreme court is to be overruled, still the evidence would be most impertinent upon the present charge of *actual* treason.

(Mr. Botts' speech to be continued)

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March, 27.

According to letters from Turkey, the terrible chain by which the canal was to be barricaded, had not been finished when the English hazarded the passage of the Dardanelles. It is thought that it was Sir Sidney Smith, who persuaded his government to undertake this bold enterprise having demonstrated to them its practicability. In the last war this sea officer was at Constantinople, and it must be supposed that he did not loose that opportunity of informing himself of the state of defence of the Dardanelles. At that time the Porte was in alliance with England. As soon as the English fleet had arrived before Constantinople, admiral Duckworth sent two swift sailing cutters through the Bosphorus for the Black Sea, probably to carry the news to the Russian fleet, which is near Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube.

March 28.

The following intelligence dated the 1st of March, has been received from Constantinople. On the 28th of February the English attempted a landing on Prince's island, but it miscarried. Their loss on the occasion is stated at four hundred killed and wounded, and 200 taken prisoners.

...ers. The following day the fleet weighed ...nchor and proceded to the Dardanelles.

The preparations at Constantinople continued with extraordinary activity. The French and Spanish ambassador furthered them by their assistance and advice. The grand seignior's council was made permanent. On the evening of the 1st March, when the English minister departed with the fleet, the negociations were suspended, the English had till then waited in vain for reinforcements from the Black Sea.

The number of Turks who took up arms in Constantinople and its vicinity amounted to 100,000. Public order was not in the least disturbed in that city. The Grand Seignior had not shown the slighest disposition to leave the place as had been falsely asserted.

ROTTERDAM, April 7.

Letters of the 25th of February from Constantinople, mention the following particulars: "The Turks, who should have destroyed the English ships with the cannon of the fortresses, were off their guard when the enemy appeared; so that the admiral passed the Straits with very little difficulty, and defeated or destroyed a part of the Turkish fleet, which attempted to oppose him.

"On the 23d he shewed himself before the port of Constantinople, and came to anchor with his fleet, in the form of a semicircle.

He has a number of bomb vessels, and threatened to destroy a number of Turkish vessels that are fitting out in the harbor, together with the houses, mostly of wood, unless the Porte immediately complied with his demands. Every thing is put in confusion; a perfect stop is put to this business; most of the shops are shut up, and a number of people are removing with their valuables into the country."

LONDON, April 17.

The non-arrival of any dispatches from admiral sir John Duckworth, is sufficiently accounted for by the capture of the Crafty schr. which is supposed to have been dispatched by him from the Dardanelles, with an account of the recent events in that quarter. This fact, with some others of considerable importance, particularly that of a British military force having been sent to take possession of Alexandria is mentioned in the following interesting communication from an officer belonging to his majesty's ship Ocean dated

Off Cadiz, March 31.

"I am sorry to say we have been full of misfortunes here—last night we received the melancholy account of the destruction of the Ajax by fire—she was burnt, and a considerable part of her crew were victims to the unrelenting flames. The Nautilus sloop is also lost, she was wrecked on a barren rock, and many of her crew were starved to death. The survivors were for the most part on board the Ajax, at the time of her misfortune, and thus ended their miseries and their lives. The captain of the Ajax is saved, but the commander of the Nautilus is lost.

"It is with sorrow I add, that the Crafty schooner, with dispatches of the greatest moment and national consequence has also been captured by the enemy; and nothing can so effectually dispel our disappointed hopes as a rencontre with the Frenchmen who are the cause of all our anxieties.

"Sir John Duckworth has passed the Dardanelles, and it is supposed that by this time he has got possession of the Turkish fleet—The Turks fired at our ships in passing the narrow streights, but our ships did not deign to return a single shot.

"Seven thousand of our troops went up with the squadron, and are to be joined by a body of ten thousand Russians from Corfu.—Thus you may easily guess how the Turks are situated, opposed to so formidable a force.

"Capt. Hallowell, of the Tigre, has sailed also from Sicily, with 5000 troops, for the Levant, under convoy of col. Fraser. It is supposed they are to take possession of Alexandria."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

On the 16th of April, unanimous votes of thanks passed both houses of the British parliament to general Acnmuty, admiral Stirling and the officers, soldiers, and seamen, employed in the conquest of Monte-Vicdo.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing street, March 11, 1807.

Lord viscount Howick, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, that, in consequence of the recent proceedings and present position of the enemy upon the continent, which enables him to command the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems, his majesty has judged it expedient to re-establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of those rivers, and to maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta to his friend in Trenton (N. J.) dated April 29.

"On the 4th and 5th instant was launched at this place two United States gun boats. Five or six ships are now building here, one of which is four hundred tons burthen.

"A company is incorporated for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Muskingum at its mouth. This company are empowered to raise 20,000 dollars by lottery for the purpose. The tickets are selling fast, and it is hoped the structure will soon be erected. A banking company is also forming at Marietta with a capital which I think will secure it extensive credit.

"Four meeting-houses and an academy are now building here, and an academy at Athens.

"The ferment colonel Burr occasioned here last fall has nearly subsided. In the course of last week was sold at auction, in Marietta, the cargoes of 11 boats, seized some time since as the property of him and his acherents.

"We have had a very severe winter and backward spring which has occasioned a great scarcity of grain in these parts, but I hope no persons will suffer for lack of food. A great mortality has prevailed among the horned cattle and swine. This has likely been occasioned partly from the severity of the weather and partly for the want of food—it has now nearly ceased."

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated April 28th, 1807.

"I need hardly revert to political concerns at this moment; the country is as perfectly tranquil as ever it was. The names of Wilkinson and Burr are rarely ever mentioned, and when they are, it is with execration. Wilkinson, it is thought will go to Natchez in a few days—it is said for a change of air. We are astonished that he is not sent for as an evidence against Burr: but, in truth, I suspect the administration (who it seems is resolved to bear Wilkinson through thick and thin is afraid, expecting they will both appear in a ridiculous light."

Another letter says—"Wilkinson will to leave that place on the 15th May." Other accounts say, that both general Wilkinson and captain Shaw had given up the idea of coming to the northward, and that the United States vessel they intended to come in was to be sold.

Commercial Intelligence.—It is proposed as an object highly important in a commercial view, to make a small establishment on the now almost depopulated island of Otaheite; and to render it useful in navigation to and from Botany Bay, a place where ships may procure abundant supplies of pork and vegetables. The king of Owhyhe is making himself master of the other Sandwich islands; is improving them to the greatest prosperity of agriculture and population; is ambitious of making them seats of manufactures and commerce—and even proposes to open a trade to Nootka Sound and to Bengal.

The colony of Botany Bay is advancing gradually into a great mart for both British and East-India produce. It is expected that the colonists of that settlement may be able to furnish from hides and wool, hemp and flax, their share in the southern whale fishery, and from the part they may take in the fur trade between India and the north-west coast of America exports sufficient to repay all the imports which the progress of the colony demands.

There were imported into the port of London last week from Canada, the following skins, viz. 106 000 beavers, 125 000 racoons, 54.000 marten, 12.000 otter, 16,000 wolf, 2,300 cat, 1,000 bear, 15,000 minx, 10.000 fox, 2 300 wolverine, 15,100 musquash, 216,000 deer, 100 elk, and 600 lbs. weight of castor.

The trade for furs to the north-west coast of America, is entirely, or almost entirely, in the hands of the citizens of the U. States. India and China are the places of sale for the furs, and it proves a lucrative branch of commerce. It is tho't this trade might be shared with British subjects. Our Canada fur trade is profitable, as also that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the island of Cuba there is neither grown wheat, olives or vines. Every article of cloathing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufactury of any kind in it. In 1792 there were exported to Spain 30.000 cwt. of tobacco besides that consumed in the country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 50.000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced into Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English, some families came over from St. Augustine, and brot some hives with them, and in a short time they encreased so much that the sugar plantations became endangered.

There were forty sail of American ships in China last year, who took from thence to America, from eight to ten thousand tons of tea, a great part of which found its way to Europe. Canton is full of American adventurers, many of whom retire with large fortunes in a few years—there are at least a dozen who have been residents for a year or two and have already realized a considerable sum

There are six hundred sugar mills in the island of Cuba, from these including what is consumed in the country, more then five-hundred thousand cwt of sugar was exported to Europe. In this island there is not one navigable river, only small rivulets and streams, there are 148 lakes, which contain fish, there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

London Paper

Character of the Calabrians.

The Calabrians are a race barbarous, wild and revengeful in the extreme. Such is their unsociable disposition, that they prefer living in open air like the savages.—They pursue their enemies in the entire extirpation of their families, not even sparing the infant at the breast, and their hatred [illegible] their former government to oppose with all their might the entrance of the enemy into their territory. It is well known how much the exertions of these Calabrians, headed by cardinal Ruffo, contributed to the subsequent expulsion of the French from the kingdom.

"*We take no note of Time, but from its loss,*" was the exclamation of an elegant Poet. Time like a mighty stream which majestically rolls its waves to the ocean, is hastilÁ bringing all terrestrial things to a close.—The regular succession of the seasons, the return of day and night, the strokes of the clock, and the beating pulse, all unite in the confirmation of this solemn truth. Man like an anxious Chariotteer, ardent to reach the goal, presses rapidily from the cradle to the tomb Or, like a traveller, who ascends some towering eminence, that he may discover the

For Sale at Public Auction,

(IN FEE)

On Saturday, the twentieth day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, *That Valuable Property*, on Washington street, near King street.

A CREDIT of 4, 10 & 15 months will be given, and the property divided into lots to suit those inclined to purchase.

John Gadsby.

June 12 dts

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, 16th Instant,

At 4 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale on the premises, on a credit of nine, twelve, and eighteen months, for negotiable notes, with approved endorsers—

A valuable Lot of Ground, situate on Patrick and King-streets, and binding on the former 100 feet, and on the latter 48 feet. A three story brick house has been erected on this property which is at present in an unfinished state within. It binds on King-street nearly opposite to Davey Davey's. For further particulars enquiry may be made of the subscriber, before, or on the day of sale.

J. H. Hooe.

June 12. d

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Wanton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29. 8tawds

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 co

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. co

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

District of Columbia, county of Alexandria, ss.

April adjourned Session, 1807.

Thomas and Robert Wilson and Co. *Complaindnts*,

Against

Joseph Comarque, executor of Bartholomew Dandridge, deceased, Bennett & Watts, William Newton, John Mills and James H. Hooe, Mary Dandridge, widow and relict of Bartholomew Dandridge, and William Dandridge, Clairborne Dandridge, John Langbon, Burwell Bassett, and Philadelphia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge, Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke, & Rebecca, his wife, Julius B. Dandridge, Wm. Dandridge and William Hollyburton, and Ann, his wife, Mary Dandridge, George Minge, and Frances his wife. *Deft's* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Mary Dandridge widow & relict of Bartholomew Dandridge, & William Danbridge, Clairborne Dandridge, John Langbon, Burwell Bassett, and Philadelphia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge, Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke and Rebecca his wife, Julius B. Dandridge, William Dandridge, and William Holyburton and Ann, his wife, Mary Dandridge, George Minge, and Frances, his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants, Mary Dandridge, widow and relict of Bartholomew Dandridge, and Wm. Dandridge, Claiborne Dandridge, John Langbon, Burwell Bassett, and Philadelphia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge, Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke and Rebecca, his wife, Julius B. Dandridge, William Dandridge, and William Holyburton, and Ann, his wife, Mary Dandridge, George Minge, and Frances, his wife, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants, by their counsel—

It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.—Test

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8. law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April adjourned session, 1807.

Benjamin Dean *complainant*, vs. Eli Legg & John Hodgkin, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Eli Legg, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Eli Legg, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8 law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April Adjourned Session, 1807.

John Potts, *complainant*, against Ward Cadwallader James Keith, jun. Mr. Matthewson, administratrix of Kenneth Matthewson deceased, and Dorothy Skinner, administratrix of Isaac Skinner, deceased, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Dorothy Skinner, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Dorothy Skinner, administratrix of Isaac Skinner, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, to answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8. law

Three Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY about the 21st of May last, a negro boy slave, named *SOLOMON*, the property of Miss Nancy Morton, living in Prince-William county, and hired of her until the end of this year; he is about 14 years old, of a black complexion with a very wide mouth: His clothes are unknown: The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to Miss Nancy Morton, or to the subscriber, living in Prince-William county.

John M. Wilkinson.

June 10 3t

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April adjourned session, 1807.

Wm. Hepburn and John Dundass, *complainants.* vs. Eli Legg, Casper Stonemetz & Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Eli Legg, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Casper Stonemetz and Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Eli Legg, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8 law2m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Foushee, in Prince William County, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, it being Whitsuntide holiday. ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little , and has forward, impudent countenance. JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when he went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known. A reward of *Ten Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and deliver them to the subscriber, or to *Sarah Foushee*, living near Dumfries.

John Stone.

Prince-William county,

June 1. eo2w

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away, either by land or by water.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Loudon county, Virginia, near Lacey's tavern, on the night of the 2d inst. a Negro Man named HENSON, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar on his nose just between his eyes, occasioned by the bite of a dog, as also on his arm, a little above his wrist—Had on when he left home a country made linen shirt & trowsers and a brown woolen roundabout. The above reward will be paid if taken out of this county and secured in any jail so that I get him, or Ten Dollars if in this county, with all reasonable charges.

JACOB ISH.

Loudoun County, June 5. [8] eo3t*

IN THE CASE OF

DAVID WILSON SCOTT.

THE Subscriber having been appointed trustee of the estate and effects, rights and credits, of the said *David Wilson Scott*, for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the provisions of the insolvent law for the district of Columbia, hereby requires all persons ANY WISE indebted or who may have property in their possession, belonging to the said *David Wilson Scott*, to make payment and to deliver such property to the subscr or to such person or persons only as m duly authorised by him to receive the san

Cleon Moore, *Truste*

May 18. 3taw

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cid

THE subscriber offers for Sale at hi lar, next door to Mr. Smith's store, King-street, the following bottle QUORS, warranted of the best quality ders, for home or export consumption be carefully attended to, as respects lon voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, } Fr
Do. PORTER. } *Abbo*
Also, } *Stew*
BEER & ALE, on draught, } Bre
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavo

John Macle

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recentl tied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1w

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarr Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Vicde, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

FAXON, METCALF & Co.

Have for sale, landing from schooner GOOD INTENT, *from Boston,*

50 boxes Mould CANDLES
8 pipes fourth proof BRANDY, superior quality
5 do. first do. do.
20 chests Young Hyson TEA, late importation
6 hhds. Cod FISH
60 boxes do.
50 barrels N. E. RUM
150 reams Wrapping PAPER
30 dozen SIFTERS
1 dozen sets MEASURES
1 dozen HALF BUSHELS

IN STORE.

130 boxes Mould CANDLES
10 pipes GIN
20 hhds. N. E. RUM
5 hhds. MOLASSES
20 barrels BEEF, Boston inspection
20 Do. PORK, do. do.
10 half barrels do.
20 boxes Brown SOAP
1500 bushels Ground Alum SALT.

June 10 eo2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in Chancery, wherein COLIN AULD, administrator of ROBERT MILLIGAN, deceased, is complainant, and WILLIAM WILSON is defendant—will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

A LOT, containing one acre; extending on Washington-street three hundred and fifty-three feet two inches, and on Oronoko-street one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches; on which there are erected a substantial, commodious and well-finished dwelling house and other suitable buildings, as lately occupied by Mr. WILSON. Subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum.

A FARM, called "MOUNT-HYBLA," handsomely situated, containing about 250 acres, six miles from town, and adjoining the lands of James Patton and Thompson Mason.

Three-fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the Lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkely, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

And at the same hour, on the following day, upon the Premises,

Twenty-six Acres and forty-five Perches of Ground, lying within the limits of the corporation, bounded to the northward by the lands formerly belonging to Richard Conway, deceased; on the eastward by the lands of the heirs of Samuel Arell; on the southward by the lands of Lawrence Hoof and King-street continued; and on the westward by the lands of Charles Lee and Benjamin Dulany: eight acres of which are under a lease to Purkis and Workman, which expires on the first of April next, and are in a state of high cultivation as a garden.

Nine Acres of Ground, be- fronting on the north side of Queen-street, [illegible]